

Discs for testing sensitivity to Loridine Cephaloridine 30 mcg.

Contributors

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Discs for Testing Sensitivity to

LORIDINE™

CEPHALORIDINE

30 mcg.

Loridine™ (cephaloridine, Lilly) is a semisynthetic derivative of cephalosporin C, an antibiotic obtained from a mold, *Cephalosporium acremonium*.

In vitro, Loridine has demonstrated a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity, and it is bactericidal against most of the commonly encountered gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. These include beta-hemolytic streptococci, pneumococci, *Staphylococcus aureus* strains, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus* species, *Klebsiella-Aerobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Paracolonobacterium*, and *Hemophilus influenzae*.

PERFORMANCE OF THE TEST

For laboratories not familiar with the disc method of determining antibiotic susceptibility, complete and detailed information is available from the biological supply manufacturers. Methods outlined by the World Health Organization¹ are recommended.

A single "optimally high" disc concentration is utilized; the medium should have a pH range of 7.2 to 7.4 and provide for growth of all bacteria responsible for human infections. The medium should not interfere with the action of the antibiotic but should permit its diffusion. Selective media are considered inappropriate. A suitable medium should be poured into plates to a depth of 4 to 5 mm. Appropriate measures should be taken to assure sterility of both the plates and the medium. After it has cooled and excess fluid has been removed with a sterile pipette, the plate is ready for inoculation. The inoculum may be from a specimen or may be prepared in broth from colonies on a primary culture.

With a sterile bent glass rod or similar device, the inoculum should be streaked over the entire surface

LORIDINE™
(cephaloridine, Lilly)

of the agar so that a confluent growth may be obtained.

After the plate is inoculated, the disc should be pressed lightly onto the medium so that its entire surface is in contact with the inoculated agar. A distance of 25 to 30 mm. should be allowed between the disc of Loridine and any other discs used. Standard technics should be observed to avoid contamination.

Plates are incubated at 37°C. overnight or until sufficient growth is present to observe zones of inhibition.

The presence of a zone of inhibition surrounding the disc indicates qualitative sensitivity of the organism to Loridine. Absence of any such zone indicates resistance.

NOTE

Disc methods for testing bacterial susceptibility to antibiotics, as outlined here, provide only qualitative results and do not furnish precise information regarding minimal inhibitory or bactericidal concentrations for the organisms tested.

1. WHO Technical Report Series No. 210 (Geneva), 1961.

Literature issued January 12, 1968

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